

inner apical cell. The venation of the wing is peculiar in that the posterior apical cell is very small. All beneath pale yellow.

Described from 25 specimens, male and female, sent me by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell who took them at Las Cruces, N. M.

This is one of the most beautiful Typhlocy-bids that I have ever seen and I take pleasure in dedicating it to its discoverer.

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VIII. SOME NEW INSECTS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

COCCIDÆ.

Crypticerya, n. subg.—Similar to *Icerya* s. str., but not forming an ovisac, and without the waxy tufts of subg. *Crossotosoma*. Adapted for living under bark. Type, *Icerya roseæ* Riley & Howard.

Proticerya, n. subg.—Similar to *Icerya* s. str., but adult ♀ with only 9-jointed antennae. Ovisac large. No conspicuous waxy tufts. Type, *Icerya rileyi*, n. sp.

Icerya rileyi, n. sp.—♀ dull red, covered with white and yellowish mealy powder, a few small easily deciduous lateral waxy tufts. Ovisac 10 mm. long, 5 broad, white with a slight yellowish tinge, smooth, not fluted, obscurely longitudinally grooved beneath. Antennal formula of a specimen from Mesquite, 9 (35) 21 (46) (78), of one from Larrea, 9321 (4578) 6. These differences are not specific, the antennae are variable. Legs and antennae black. For the ♂ and larval characters see *Canad. Entomologist*, 1894, p. 34. No further description is given at this time, as it is hoped to describe and figure the various stages from fresh material hereafter. The insect will be very easily recognized by the characters now cited, especially if reference is also made to the descriptive notes of Prof. Townsend, *Bull.* 7, N. M. Agr. Exp. Sta., p. 15.

Hab.—Las Cruces, N. M., common on Mesquite (*Prosopis*) and rather rare on Creosote bush (*Larrea*). It is attacked by

Laetilia and an apparently new species of *Coccinellidae*. This interesting species was to have been described by Dr. Riley had he lived; in his opinion, it represented a valid new genus. The ant. *Dorymyrmex pyramicus* Rog., attends it.

Aspidiotus prosopidis, n. sp.—♀ scale about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diameter: slightly convex, from circular to very broad pyriform, slightly shining, pitch black; exuviae large, uncovered, ridged, black or slightly greenish or brownish, central. The exuviae are remarkably large for the size of the scale. Removed from the bark the scales leave a broad whitish ring, with no black ring.

♂ scale oval, larger than that of the ♀, white, with yellowish exuviae towards one end. The ♂ scales are not ridged, and are of the same texture as those of the ♀.

♀ extremely small, after boiling in soda transparent, tinged with yellowish-brown, circular in outline, not visibly segmented, anterior end with a large rounded protuberance such as is seen in *A. personatus*. Mouth-parts well-developed. Skin of anterior portion transversely reticulately wrinkled. No grouped ventral glands. Lobes extremely small, two pairs, median rounded, nearly as far apart as the diameter of one. Second lobes also rounded, but broader and lower than the median, nearly as far from them as the diameter of one. A spine close to each lobe, and three on the margin beyond, at long intervals.

Plates hardly visible. Anal orifice about as far from base of median lobes as its longer diameter.

A ♀ contains two long-oval embryos, which are extraordinarily large, more than half as long as the diameter of the ♀. The last joint of the antenna of the embryo is as long or a little longer than the three before it together.

Hab.—On Mesquite (*Prosopis*), numerous infesting the small twigs. Found by Prof. Toumey about 4 miles west of Phoenix, in Salt River Valley, Arizona, Sept. 1895. This singular little species has the scale completely enveloping the ♀, and so would fall in Signoret's subgenus *Targionia*. In several characters it resembles *A. personatus*, but it is very distinct from any species described. It might have been thought that the specimens were not adult, had not matured embryos been found. It is found on the leaves as well as the twigs.

Dactylopius pandani, n. sp.—♀ 3 mm. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, pale yellowish brown. Legs and antennae very pale yellowish brown. Margin with stout cottony tufts as in *D. citri*. Dorsum covered with white meal.

♀ turns reddish on boiling in soda, but gives no crimson color. It becomes almost colorless, but the contained embryos remain bright yellow. Antennae 8-jointed, joints with whorls of hairs, joint 1 unusually long, even a little longer than 2; 2 subequal with 3; 4 to 7 equal and shortest; 8 about as long as 1. Formula (18) (23) (4567), but it might almost as well be written (1832) (4567.)

Rostral loop reaching to level of base of second pair of legs. Legs ordinary, tibia of anterior legs about $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than tarsus, of middle legs only about $\frac{1}{4}$ longer. Femur + trochanter a little longer than tibia + tarsus. Claw small. Digitules slender, those of claw with conspicuous round knobs, those of tarsus with very small knobs. Trochanter with a long bristle. Posterior tubercles hardly noticeable, each bearing a bristle only about $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than those of the anal ring. Anal

ring with the usual 6 bristles. Eyes prominent, elevated on a stout base. Six patches of small spines on cephalic margin.

Hab.—At the sheathing bases of the leaves of a young *Pandanus*, from Washington Island, Mendana or Marquesas Group. Found by Mr. Alex. Craw in the course of his quarantine work. It has the lateral waxy tufts short and stout as in *citri*, not long and slender as in *longispinus*. From *citri* it differs by the much shorter bristles of posterior tubercles, and in the antennae, the 5th joint being if anything slightly longer than the 4th or 6th. The length of the first antennal joint is a noticeable feature. It is a pleasure to record the first Coccid from the Marquesas.

MUTILLIDAE.

Sphaerophthalma cargilli, n. sp. ♀.

Mutilla sp., Townsend, Journ. Instit. Jamaica, Vol. 2, p. 168. (1895.)

Length 10 mm.; head rather large, rounded, cheeks unarmed; thorax constricted at sides; abdomen pyriform, not much longer than thorax, first segment broad and sessile on the second. Eyes black, prominent; head densely clothed with silvery-white hairs, three or four long black hairs on the upper orbital margin; antennae rufous, flagellum darker. Thorax black, with short dense black pubescence; dorsum of metathorax rufous, with an oval blackish central shade. Upper anterior corners of metathorax with a blunt tooth. Legs rufous, with very sparse inconspicuous pale hairs. First abdominal segment rufous, its apical margin black, its basal portion with a few whitish hairs, its apical portion with sparse long black hairs. Second segment large, densely covered with short appressed black pubescence, with two transversely oval snow white spots on the dorsum, separated from each other by nearly twice the greatest diameter of either, and about as far from the proximal as the distal margin of the segment. Third, fourth and fifth dorsal segments covered with silvery